

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Work spans in any
soil ground.
A great saving in the cost of points
and the lighter draft and best run-
ning plow that the farmer can use.

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBON, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885--WITH HOUSEHOLD.

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NUMBER 15

Indiana.

INTERESTS.

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Rower is the first check

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DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

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Single Ring that closes on

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old vegetation, flower

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near neighbors, if so of

25 years I have sold

with -relatively lowest

1 rates and well. The

Ohio Potato, Eclipse

my catalogue to all,

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THE MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Shearing at Jackson on Wednesday

and Thursday Last-Cold Weather and a

rather Light Attendance.

WILLARD WAGON.

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part of the best Wool and

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South Bend, Ind.

a first-class Farm

Valley at \$3.00 per

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by the ST. PAUL

RAILWAY CO.

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Company has also

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Live Stock and

products, from which

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from our own Stores,

Machine Co.

New York,

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Chicago, Ills.

and Acres

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Mich. Clay loam

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UBBARD,

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Purchaser's \$1

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Death to all

Farms, Flock,

Price, Price,

75; bbl. 250 lbs.

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April 14, 1885

The Horse.

A NEW TROTTING CIRCUIT.

A new trotting circuit, to be known as the Indiana and Michigan Trotting Circuit, has been organized, which embraces several of the best cities in the two States named, and Cincinnati, Ohio. The dates and places of holding the meetings have been arranged as follows: Terre Haute, June 9 to 12; Crawfordsville, June 16 to 17; South Bend, June 23 to 26; Kalamazoo, July 1 to 4; Cincinnati, July 7 to 10; East Saginaw, July 14 to 17; Detroit, July 21 to 24. Pittsburgh is expected to come in also, and in that case the dates may be changed so as to bring the opening of the meetings a week earlier to accommodate her. In each city liberal purses will be offered, Terre Haute, Crawfordsville and South Bend offering from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each. In the trotting races the classes adopted were 3:00, 2:40, 2:34, 2:25 and a free-for-all, while the pacers will be started in 2:40, 2:35 and free-for-all classes. Throughout the Michigan cities the classes have been divided as follows: Free-for-all trot, \$1,000; 2:18 class, \$900; 2:21 class, \$800; 2:21 class, \$800; 2:23, \$700; 2:23 class, \$700; 2:40 class, \$800; 2:19 class, \$700. A special class will be arranged to be announced hereafter for a purse of \$1,000. Mr. D. J. Campan, of Detroit, has been elected Secretary of the Circuit.

Blanketing Horses.

Did you ever observe, asks Dr. Page, that horses always turn their tails to the cold—to the windward for instance—when at pasture and exposed to a north-east rain or snowstorm? Every horseman knows this, but by no means every one comprehends the law of nature involved. The fact is, that the hind quarters of all animals, man or beast, are the least sensitive to cold, or, in other words, are best fitted to withstand it and receive the least injury from exposure. The loins, in fact—the region over the kidneys—rather require to be kept cool than to be heated by blanketing, or, in case of human beings, much clothing; yet nothing is more common than to see good, clever teamsters, who love their horses, toss a blanket, folded perhaps four-ply, over this part of their animals, in the innocent belief that these especially need "protecting" (when the stop is not long enough to permit of spreading and fastening the blanket). Elegant spans are seen on the street with blankets reaching from the saddle to crupper worn constantly when travelling, not, as many may suppose, for style, but because a majority of the family are ignorant of the physiological fact referred to and are unconsciously cruel to their pets.

The Real Test of a Horse.

Test trials of speed against time to make a record can never be considered as the correct determination of what constitutes the true value of horse flesh. The true test of a horse is a contest of strength, speed or endurance, surrounded by the conditions met in the contest of everyday life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are most favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardy-contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for more than a preliminary discipline in the contest of battle. Neither does what a horse may do in a race where the speed is merely against time; and nothing could be more injurious to the true interest of breeders than the craze that is made over the performance of some animal owned by an individual to advertise his wealth, or to draw money to his coffers by these hippodrome exhibitions against time. If the law of the turf compelled these phenomena to enter into contests of actual trial with horses who can trot in a race dangerously near to their time, or disqualify them from holding the championship, some of the flyers might have to be relegated to second place.—*Veterinary Journal*.

Horse Gossip.

INDICATOR, one of S. A. Browne & Co.'s stallions, will be kept at Coldwater this season.

BLACK CLOUD will be kept at Marshall this season. He has a record of 3:17.4, but so far has not been a success in the stud.

Mr. E. M. SLATTON, of Albion, Mich., has sold his trotter, Joe Jefferson, to F. D. Dickie, of Marshall. The price paid is said to have been \$600.

MR. BRAZIL SHARP, of Coldwater has sold to Mr. Sharp, of Muskegon, a three year old mare by Hambletonian Star (Masterlite), dam Magna, 23 dam by Vermont Hero. Mr. Sharp paid \$1,600 for her, and has since been offered \$3,000 by Chicago parties.

MR. WALTER CLARK, of Battle Creek, is owner of the finely bred trotting stallion Pilot Medium, by Happy Medium, dam Tickey (3:35) by Pilot Jr. Happy Medium 403 was by Hambletonian 10, dam the famous mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian, a son of Judson's Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian. Pilot Jr. 12, was by Canadian Pilot, a pacer; dam, Nancy Pope; grand dam, Nancy Taylor, also a pacer. Horse breeders in Calumet County should not forget this horse.

R. P. BOODY, of Morenci, Mich., and D. B. Anderson, of Dyer, Ohio, on Thursday last purchased at Home Stock Farm, Grossie Isle, Mich., the magnificent imported Percheron stallion Vert Gallant 3535, French number 2131. Vert Gallant is a dark grey, about 17 hands high, weight 1,800 pounds, is five years old, and is one of the finest specimens of the Percheron race ever brought to this country. The farmers in the vicinity of Morenci and Dyer are to be congratulated in thus having an opportunity to breed to some fine animals.

MR. C. M. FELLOWS, of Manchester, Washington County, has purchased of Messrs. Reid & Bradish, of Almont, the Percheron stallion 2nd Duke of Normandy, which has a fine reputation as a stock raiser in Macomb and Lapeer Counties. He has left a large number of the colts in those counties, many of which have been exhibited at the fairs with great success. The Duke was first in his class at

the last State Fair at Kalamazoo, and will prove a great acquisition to the stock of Washtenaw County. He is just in his prime as a stock horse.

The great combination sale of high bred trotting and saddle stallions, roadsters, coach and family horses and undeveloped colts, to be held at Lexington, Ky., April 23, 24 and 25, will be a notable event among horsemen. The catalogue contains 200 head, among which are animals from the stables of R. A. Alexander, H. C. McDowell, L. M. and E. G. Bedford, W. M. Kenny, A. Flanigan, W. M. Rue and others. The trotting stock includes some of the most fashionably bred animals known, and a large number have records below 3:30. Mr. W. R. Brafield is manager of the sale, and Mr. P. P. Johnston, treasurer. Those interested should send for a catalogue.

MESSES. PARSONS & BALDWIN, of Waterville, Berrien County, have just purchased for the improvement of the roadster and coach horses in that part of the State, one of the choicest of stallions, and he should no doubt be well patronized. He is one of the best bred stallions in the State, as the following will show: True Boy (recorded in the Breeders' Trotting Stud Book), is a chestnut stallion, 15½ hands high, foaled 1878, bred by Herr & Abel, Lexington, Ky., by Lakeland Abdallah, full brother to Harold (sire of Maud S., 3:39½) by Rydak's Hambletonian, dam Enchantress by Abdallah; 1st dam by Ashland Chief (sire Black Cloud, 2:17½), by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah, (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 3:16); 3d dam, Jane Taylor, by Smith's Sir William, by Benton's Diamond, by Quicksilver, thoroughbred; 4th dam, Sally, by Duncan's Monarch, by Scott's Highlander; 5th dam, by Gilmer's Highlander; 6th dam, by People's Thunderbolt, by Cunningham's Bedford, by imp. Bedford.

Vitality of Great Men

Is not always innate or born with them, but many instances are known where it has been acquired by the persistent and judicious use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

The Farm.

FEEDING FOR MUTTON IN MICHIGAN.

Valuable Information from a Veteran Breeder.

[An advertisement by Mr. A. W. Blake, of Galesburg, Mich., before the Southwestern Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association on March 24, 1883.]

About 15 years ago a near neighbor built a shed, purchased 400 well selected sheep, put them into close pens, about 40 sheep in a pen, and fed them through the winter with grain, which was sold them for eight and one-half cents per pound. They weighed 143 pounds each, and the feeders received a little over \$13 per head for them. This sheep feeding transaction, and its results becoming generally known, was more or less instrumental in bringing on a sheep feeding mania in that vicinity, and Galesburg was head center of sheep feeders for a time. A woolen manufacturer had taken place in the sheep feeding business, as well as every thing else during the fifteen years past. No longer do the tobacco growers along the Connecticut river—the feeders of central New York and a feeder here and there in southern Michigan, produce all or nearly all the prime winter feeding mutton.

In the presence of an assembly of fine wool sheep-breeders it is trenching upon dangerous ground to raise any question to the breed, which is most suitable for feeding. Sheep feeders of equal intelligence and experience differ on this question. For myself I have no hesitation in saying that when considered exclusively as a mutton breed the English Downs should have the preference, but when considered in connection with the different offices he must fill in the mixed system as a wool producer, a fallow and fence corner cleaner, fertilizer and mutton, the most desirable sheep is to be found among the Hampshire and the Leicesters.

In selecting sheep for feeding purposes, the narrow chested, double folded and thrible wrinkled sheep, with the natural inclination to place their fat, if any, on the wrong side of the skin, are not the sheep to select. But the blocky fine wool possessing a strong, vigorous constitution of mature years, weighing from 100 to 110 pounds with a body unpolished, with a detectable preponderance of skin irregularities is the model sheep, all things considered, for both feeding and breeding.

Another branch of mutton making has assumed proportions which entitle it to place in this connection, viz., breeding and fattening grade coarse wool lambs.

It being a sort of off-shoot from the regular system of breeding and feeding as heretofore practised, it partakes of the nature of a specialty.

Those who have been successful in mutton lambs have their lambs drop the first of February or as soon thereafter as may be.

Warm housing and much pains-taking are indispensable. A go-as-you please practice will not win. February lambs are often weak and too weak to rise, have frozen by hundreds. Again, in a wind, cattle bunch in big herds for warmth, the weakest being driven to the center and crushed to death. Heaps of those dead cattle dot the prairies.

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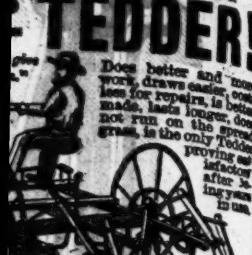
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April 14, 1885.

Horticultural.

MR. A. M. PURDY AND HIS BUSINESS METHODS.

A correspondent at Almont, Lapeer Co., about three weeks ago sent a communication to the FARMER reflecting upon the business methods of Mr. A. M. Purdy, editor of the *Fruit Recorder*. We should not have given place to it had it been an isolated case; but, unfortunately for Mr. Purdy, other complaints had reached us before, and we did not think it best to ignore them any longer. Mr. Purdy has sent us the following reply:

PALMYRA, N. Y., April 14th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
If you consider such an outrageous attack on me as appears in your last issue, honorable, of course, know the animus which gives publicity to such an attack on my business. I have ever endeavored as a Christian man to deal fairly and honorably with my customers, and wherever you can show one such complaint, I can show hundreds of favorable testimonials. The trouble is, these isolated complaints and failures are made public, while the hundreds and thousands of favorable testimonials are not made known, especially where the party having charge of the horticultural department of the paper has an aversion that he wishes to satisfy, and is engaged in the same kind of business.

The honorable course to have taken would have been to make some inquiries of me as to all the facts. However I think my thirty-five years' experience, and the reputation I have established, is sufficient to show that such extremely isolated complaints will not break down my business or character.

A. M. PURDY.

Mr. Purdy is far out of the way when he says the party having charge of the horticultural department has an old pique against him. The editor of the FARMER and he acknowledges entire responsibility for the publication of the communication, has no pique against Mr. Purdy, never met him, never had any business with him, and therefore is not prejudiced against him beyond the fact that he has heard him accused of negligence or worse in his nursery business. Mr. Purdy's suspicions in this respect, the editor feels assured, arise from the promptings of an awakened conscience, and have not the slightest foundation in fact. The statement that he can show hundreds of testimonials of a favorable character, is undoubtedly true. He has been in business 35 years, and certainly ought to have many. But the point is, does he deny the assertions of our Almont correspondent? Because he can show that he has acted honorably with Smith, does that clear him from the charge of dealing unfairly with Jones? It is equal to the culprit who offered to bring one hundred men who would testify that they had never been wronged by him, while the other side could only produce five witnesses who testified that he had swindled them. But here is another correspondent, and one who is known an honorable man, who seems to have been unfortunate in his transactions with Mr. Purdy also:

LEWISBURG JUNCTION, April 3, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
DEAR SIR:—In reading the FARMER of this week, I am sorry to find a communication to regard Mr. A. M. Purdy of Palmyra, N. Y. I am in full sympathy with this writer, and to all who contemplate purchasing vines, plants, etc., would say that, while we have such fair dealers as T. T. Lyon, I. E. Iggenfritz & Sons, besides many others nearer home than Palmyra, N. Y., they better let Mr. Purdy entirely alone. In the early spring of 1882, wishing to set out some vines, etc., and having Mr. Purdy's catalogue, I selected a list and mailed, asking Mr. Purdy if he could fill it, and received promptly his reply saying, "I will do it." I forwarded the list with money for same, and after a long time received my package, containing an inferior lot of vines, besides being in several instances, not what I ordered, and of course not what I wanted, while one of the most important items to me was left out entirely, and nothing sent as a substitute. If this will be of any interest to any of our horticultural friends you are at liberty to use it.

Very truly,
C. H. JUDSON.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE APPLE ORCHARDS.

At a late meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society, Mr. W. A. Smith read a paper on the above subject, in which he said:

"Planting and grafting have been the order of the day for many decades. Through the grafters' skill, many varieties have been changed. Trees have often been planted without regard to their future health or prosperity; sometimes upon low, wet soil, sometimes upon very light, porous, sandy soil, and often upon land exposed to high winds, which seem to prevent the formation or maturing of fruit buds, the fertilization of the flower, or cause the destruction of the fruit after it has made considerable growth. We find many such locations upon the lake shore; orchards twenty or thirty years old that have never yielded fruit enough to pay six per cent. interest upon the money invested in the land, to say nothing of the labor and care of pruning, culture, etc. The sooner such orchards are removed, the better it will be for the owners of the land. Many varieties that are worthless had better be replaced with standard pears; for the soil of a pear orchard requires about the same treatment as that of an apple orchard. Many trees are well nigh ruined by the splitting of the bark on the one o'clock or southwest side, caused, no doubt, by the excessive heating and expanding of the sap during the long, hot days of summer, the bark becoming detached from the sap wood, causing the wood to die. This is also true of a large proportion of our native forest trees, removed when young from their sheltered locations in the timber belts to the open grounds. This has, perhaps, caused more loss to those engaged in transplanting trees—whether fruit, forest or ornamental—than all other agencies combined. The peach, owing to its low head, is mostly exempt from this difficulty. Some parties, when setting trees, lean them to the southwest, in order to have the tops shade the bodies during the early afternoon. A much better and more sightly plan is to protect the body of the tree, for a few

summers, by using coarse paper or thin boards fastened on to the southwest side of the tree. Many locations are making complaints and inquiries. Evidently our trees have not become sterile from old age. Apple trees have been known to bear for nearly 200 years. The crab apple, the fountain of our race of apples, still retains its original characteristics. One out of 10,000 seedlings proves of quality superior to the parent; thence, by budding and grafting, the point thus gained is perpetuated. Prof. Emmons' analysis shows that in the ashes of apple wood there is sixteen per cent. potash, eighteen per cent. lime, and seventeen per cent. phosphate of lime; while in the bark there are four parts potash and fifty-one of lime. This would indicate that a limestone soil would meet the natural requirements of the apple tree. The orchardist must supply the deficiency where it occurs. The census of 1870 shows that the orchard products—mostly apples—amounted to over \$47,000,000, and covering over 1,000,000 acres. Since then the increase must have been considerable. Among the enemies we find the apple tree borer. When found in the body of the tree it may be followed with a wire; when in the limbs and beyond our reach, the limb should be cut off and burned. The woolly aphid attacks the young and tender shoots, and may be destroyed by crushing and brushing them off with the hand. The caterpillar builds its web nest among the branches and eats the leaves. This, too, can be crushed, brushed off and destroyed under foot, or cut off with the branch and burned. The aphid appears upon the fruit trees, shrubs and about every form of vegetable growth. Francis Walker has described 328 species of these insects. A single female may, in one season, be the progenitor of 6,000,000,000 descendants. The fumes of tobacco, or a decoction of tobacco sprinkled on the plants infested by them, are certain destruction to them. The application of salt might in some cases, prove beneficial. But the most common and destructive enemy is the codling moth. This insect works by night and is therefore seldom seen; but, if seen, is rarely captured. Another insect, called by Prof. Cook the apple maggot, is said to be more damaging than the codling moth. The only remedy suggested, and claimed to be a success, is spraying the trees, about the time the moth begins her work, with a solution of arsenic in water—one pound to 200 gallons of water—or the same proportion of Paris green. The former, being soluble in water and less expensive, would give better satisfaction. The only outlet, in addition to the poison, is the spraying pump. This remedy, when the orchard is not in grass to be fed green or cured, should be thoroughly tested the coming season. If you have healthy trees that bear fair crops of good fruit, occasionally, spare them. We have starved our orchards—cropped them year after year, until all the original humus in the soil is exhausted; the lime, phosphate and other essential elements of the soil so completely used up that nothing remains out of which to produce a crop of fruit. I think that if orchardists would pursue the same means for growing apples that they do for wheat, corn and oats, we would hear much less of failure in the business. We may well hesitate before giving up our apple orchards. It becomes a question of dollars, and must be decided upon business principles. We should renovate our orchards, either by a liberal application of lime, ashes or barn-yard manure, or all three, or commercial fertilizers; or by seeding to clover and turning under, once in three or four years. Let every one make a test by applying to one or more apple trees a liberal supply of lime; to others, a like supply of ashes; to others, barnyard manure; to others, a compound of two or all of these; use the sprayer and note result."

FLORICULTURAL.

The *Gardeners' Monthly* says that next to getting good healthy roots so that a plant can flower freely, training is an important element in getting good specimen plants. The art should be to give the plant a start that it will grow of itself the way we want it to grow. The shoots may be staked out a little at first, so as to fill in a hollow space if there be one; or a strong shoot may have its point pinched out so as to make it push out some secondary ones. But only strong shoots should be pinched back, because pinching has a weakening tendency. The object is to strengthen rather than put back a shoot already weak, that all may have uniform vigor. In this way the shoots at the base of a plant, which are always weaker than those above, are strengthened by having the uppermost pinched back as they grow.

A South Carolina lady writes to the *Gardeners' Monthly* about exhibiting flowers at fairs, instancing a case where 85 choice roses were crowded on a wain, without a leaf or bit of green, so closely packed that only a professional or very appreciative person could take in the value of the collection, which was of rare varieties and fine specimens. Another, with not the variety, made a much finer exhibit, which was displayed, each variety by itself, in a funnel-shaped champagne glass. A bud, half opened bud, and a full blown rose with just enough foliage of its own to show its leaf characteristics, made a beautiful and attractive display.

To syringe plants infested with the black aphid with water at a temperature of 180 degrees, will kill the aphid, and at the same time help the plants into growing finely. The application may need to be several times repeated.

On the Swan River Daisy (*Brachycome iberidifolia*) *Vick's Magazine* says: "As a low, spreading plant to raise in masses or patches, thickly covering the ground, this little flower is quite desirable. The foliage, it will be seen, is extremely delicate, and the flowers are freely produced. The plant is an annual, and was originally brought from the Swan River, in Australia, where it is a native. The

plant, in its wild state, is the blue-flowered one, and this must be considered the type of the species, *B. iberidifolia*, the Iberis-leaved, that is Candytuft-leaved, *Brachycome*. The white form is a variety that has been fixed by cultivation. Two other varieties, also, are nearly or quite established, one being a soft rose with a delicate lilac shade, the other blue with a pure white crown or ring around the center. The seeds can be started early in the house, and the little plants set a few inches apart in the garden when steady, mild weather has come; or the seeds can be sown thinly in rows in the border, when the soil is warm and the frosts are past. The flower of this plant has a style of beauty quite its own and singularly rare, and which one unhesitatingly appreciates and admires."

How to Grow Melons.

The best land for growing melons is a dark, sandy loam, having a gravelly sub soil, through which water rises within two or three feet of the surface. Such lands are seldom found outside of the first or second bottoms of large or small rivers. The high land or upland which nearest approaches in character river bottoms is the best place to grow melons. The best nature is well rotted stable dung, in connection with that of pigeons, chickens and turkeys; and the best fertilizer, guano, with or without the acid phosphate. The land should be plowed, harrowed and fined in the fall, and laid off so the melon hills will be from ten to twelve feet apart each way. Where each hill is to be, an opening should be made a foot deep, and in circular shape, three feet across. Into this the manure and fertilizer should be put to the extent in quantity that will a third fill the hole, the earth returned and filling the remaining two thirds. This should be done in the fall, so as to give a chance for the manures, fertilizers and earth to become incorporated with each other. Plant a dozen seeds in a hill as soon as the earth is well warmed up and there is nothing to fear from frost. Commence culturing as soon as plants are fairly above ground, and when the cut-worms have done their work, thin to two plants in a hill. Continue cultivating, and keep the land clean till the vines begin to run, but beware of disturbing them in any way after that period of growth has been reached. If our correspondent will find these directions, he will be pretty sure to get large. Commence culturing as soon as plants are fairly above ground, and when the cut-worms have done their work, thin to two plants in a hill. Continue cultivating, and keep the land clean till the vines begin to run, but beware of disturbing them in any way after that period of growth has been reached. 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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

61 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Buildings), Detroit, Mich.

e.g. Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters forwarded, or, presenting a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

F. B. BROMFIELD,
Manager of Eastern Office,
21 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 74,062 bu., against 89,988 bu. the previous week and 24,870 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 75,770 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,281,428 bu., against 1,234,380 last week and 614,323 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on April 4 was 45,498,096 bu. against 43,660,972 the previous week, and 27,941,498 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 167,872 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending April 4 were 492,583 bu., against 704,534 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4,977,307 bu. against 4,091,685 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The past week has been one of great interest in the grain trade. It was characterized by a continued advance in values from day to day, with sharp fluctuations and extensive dealings as compared with anything in this market for the past year. At St. Louis and Chicago on Tuesday last dealers were reported to be acting like lunatics, and the proceedings of the Boards of Trade went on amidst yell and confusion that would have done credit to an assembly of Apache Indians. Many operators captured considerable wealth, but a great many more were on the wrong side and lost heavily. One bucket shop at St. Louis paid out \$70,000, and then shut up. In this market the excitement was not so great, but the "bull" element enjoyed a picnic, and pushed up prices to keep pace with other points. Added to the war news was reliable information that the winter wheat crop is going to be a short one, with the best of weather from now until harvest, and with two or three wars in progress it begins to look as if an era of higher prices for all agricultural and manufactured products was assured. The week closed with wheat at the highest points reached. Yesterday this market opened excited and higher, No. 1 white selling at \$1.01 per bu., advancing to \$1.03, declining to \$1.03, and finally closing at \$1.03. The war news was stimulating, and all other markets were excited and higher. Cable reports showed Liverpool and London to be firm and advancing, and at the close our market showed an advance of 4¢ per bu. on spot wheat from Saturday's figures. Sales comprised 35 cars of spot and 386,000 bu. of futures. Chicago was excited, fluctuating sharply, closing at highest points reached. No. 2 red sold there at 94¢/95¢ per bu., and No. 3 do at 86¢. Toledo was quiet and steady; San Francisco firm and higher; New York was 1¢/2¢ higher on spot and futures, closing firm.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April 1 to April 13:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	White, white, red, red
May	June		7/14
Tuesday	80	87	77/8
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April 14, 1885.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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Poetry**ARBUTUS.**

Here underneath the snow, a bower
Is waiting for an April hour.
We come with hills and hallow breeze;
And blow the spring across the leas;
Is listening, while it sleeps, to hear
The light, soft footstep coming near.
Of warm, spring rains, that make the rills
Break out, like silver, on the hills,
And singing, laughing, leap away
To seek the sea; and some sweet day
A robin's song, or bubbling note
Of music from a bluebird's throat.
Will bid it put its dreams away,
And say good morning to the May.
We need not see the flower to know
What time Arbuthus blossoms blow;
For every wind that wanders here,
Will tell the tidings far and near;
A breath of fragrance, light as thought
That haunts you, but will not be caught
In words that fit the subject well;
Who shall describe the subtle spell
The pink Arbuthus blossoms bring,
Te weaves about the world in spring?
Well break the last year's leaves aside,
And find where the shy blossoms hide,
And talk with them. We need no words
To tell our thoughts in. Winds and birds
And flowers, and those who love them, find
A language nature has designed
For such companionship. And they
Will tell us, each in its own way,
Things sweet and strange-new, and yet old
As earth itself, and yearly told.
But there are men who have grown gray
Among them, and have never heard
The voice of any flower, and they
Laugh at men's friendship with a bird.
But we know better, you and I,
Dear little bower, beneath the snow;
Let these most foolish wits men try—
And fail—to prove it is not so.

H. H. Reed, in "Vic's Magazine."

AN APRIL GIRL.

The girl that is born on an April day
Has a right to merrily, lightheartedly, gay;
And that is the reason I dance and play
And frike like a mite in a sunny ray—
Wouldn't you?
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?
The girl that is born on an April day
Has also a right to cry, they say;
And so I sometimes do give way
When things get crooked or all astray—
Wouldn't you?
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?
The girl of March love noise and fray;
And sweet as blossoms are girls of May;
But I belong to the time mid-way—
And so I rejoice in a sunny spray
Of smiles and tears and hap-a-day—
Wouldn't you?
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

Miscellaneous.**UNCLE NATHAN'S DAUGHTER.**

"Oh, dear! it is too bad! Write to him that we are going away; sick, or anything you please to keep him from sending his daughter here. How ridiculous! In the height of the season too! What shall we do?" and Miss Belle Bower looked as ugly and cross as a really pretty girl can look.

Mrs. Bower seemed almost as much disturbed as her daughter, and answered hopelessly, "I am sure I don't know. I know your poor father had a brother Nathan, but I did not think him as illiterate as this," touching the letter she held, which was written on coarse blue paper, in a scrawling hand. However, they managed to pick out of it that Jersuha Bower was coming to pay them a visit; that she would be alone, and Uncle Nathan, closing with "No doubt you'll be powerful glad tew see my gal, and I'd like you tew meet her at the kers, as sheaint used to travelin' and might git lost," capped it all by signing himself, "Yours till deat do us part."

While they were still discussing the subject the door opened, and Albert, the pride of the family, came in. After the brilliant remark, "It is decidedly cold," he stretched himself in an easy chair, completely shutting off the heat from his mother; but as she was used to that she only changed her position, while Belle began recounting their trouble to this, the counsellor of the family.

He lazily answered, "It is deuced provoking, but we can have a lot of fun out of her; let her come."

"Let her come," mimicked Belle, "how are you going to prevent it. You are too lazy to move a finger to save us from any annoyance whatever. Now, if you cared anything for our feelings, you would meet her at the depot, tell her that we are out of town, and that you are going to follow soon. Then you might show her the city until a return train, see her started home all right, and our trouble would be over. I am sure you put off that Lucy Lee without her ever suspecting anything."

"I am not so certain about that," answered Albert; "she seemed to be a very sensible little girl; but I do believe you are afraid Jersuha will win Graham away from you."

"What that country lout!" said his sister, in language more emphatic than ladylike; "of course her hands are large and red as a servant's, and her education is about as far advanced, judging from Uncle Nat's letter. I don't know why we should be annoyed with such relatives. But it is just our luck!"

"Well, we must make the best of it," remarked Mrs. Bower. "I know your father was very fond of his brother Nathan, and I remember your uncle was sent to Congress, or the House, or Legis-lature, or somewhere that your father was very proud of but I can't remember where now," and the old lady's countenance lost none of its bewilderment.

"How old is she?" questioned Albert. "Eighteen, her father says," returned Belle, "but of course she is older. Every girl is eighteen now until she marries."

"Well, sis, you are old enough to be a mother to her, I place her under your ex-

cutive care." And with this parting shot Albert sauntered out of the room.

"Such a brute!" muttered Belle. "What shall I do?"

That evening soon after the six o'clock train came in, an omnibus drove up to Mrs. Bower's residence, from which a gentleman assisted a lady whose figure, if properly dressed, would have been very handsome. In a moment the door-bell gave a terrific ring, which caused the servant to hasten to the door, while she called on all the saints in the calendar to bless her soul. She ushered the stranger into the drawing-room, where all the family were seated.

The visitor marched in, saying in a loud, shrill voice:

"I'm Jersuha Bower; your cousin, come to see you. Guess you didn't get dad's letter, as none of you met me"—walking up to Mrs. Bower, who was making an ineffectual effort to rise. "I guess this is Aunt Ella, I'm part named for you; and this is Belle; and land sakes! I guess this is he Alberto! Well, how-de-do! All a settin' up in the best room to meet me? Guess you don't set here all the time, d'you? We don't set in our best room only Sunday." Here she quietly seated herself and began taking off the cotton velvet hat which she had on, and which she laid down very carefully so as not to break the huge red plume, then began pushing back the frowsy black hair with her dark brown hands.

Mrs. Bower was the only one who had welcomed her at all, while Belle muttered: "Eighteen, indeed! She's thirty if a day."

Albert puckered up his mouth as if to whistle, while he glanced at Belle with a comical look of dismay.

Jersuha proceeded to make herself comfortable, while she continued: "Now Aunt Ella, you ain't to put yourself out for me; I want you to treat me as you do yourselves, for I'm goin' to spend the winter, so I'll just make myself to hum. I guess I'll want tew eight see some, but I can make a beat of Albert till I get acquainted with some of the town beaux."

It was Belle's time now to laugh, while Albert could only say "Heww!"

Jersuha, never seeming to notice this by-play, went on: "Dad gave me \$60 to spend this winter and I guess I'll make myself as spruce as anybody, but I don't intend to spend half of that, fur it takes eight tew set up house-keeping and there's no telling when I might need it."

Albert interrupted with, "Cousin Jersuha, do you expect to need it soon?" slyly winking at Belle.

"Now, Robert, she returned, "don't scold." Though Belle is haughty and unkind and Albert disposed to make fun of me, I think it is worth it all, to find what do you yourselves, for I'm goin' to spend the winter, so I'll just make myself to hum. I guess I'll want tew eight see some, but I can make a beat of Albert till I get acquainted with some of the town beaux."

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Jersuha, never seeming to notice this by-play, went on: "Dad gave me \$60 to spend this winter and I guess I'll make myself as spruce as anybody, but I don't intend to spend half of that, fur it takes eight tew set up house-keeping and there's no telling when I might need it."

Albert interrupted with, "Cousin Jersuha, do you expect to need it soon?" slyly winking at Belle.

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THE CRAZY QUILT.

My darling wife, pray tell me
Why not in time for our cup of tea?
And the lady tolled pensive;
Sew, sister, sew; sew with care;
Sew the work of the 10-inch square.
A pink silk bit for the upper side,
And a pink silk bit not quite so wide;
A bit of plaid of an olive green,
And a smaller piece of velvetone;
A scarlet piece for the corner there,
And a scrap of white, and here's your square.

Philadelphia's Cooking Craze.
A regular cooking craze exists in Philadelphia in the most fashionable circles. Young women are infatuated in the study of how to make Irish stews, and the greatest belles of the town spend hours before pretty little toy stoves of their own studying the mysteries of marmalade and mayonnaise. There are a half a dozen or more notable cooking clubs for men here, some of which have achieved wide reputation. The State in Schuykill, it is called, is the most famous. Lafayette undoubtedly sat at its board, and there are traditions about of how the Father of his Country, with an apron on, and his sleeves rolled up, pared potatoes and helped make soup under its roof. Late the club celebrated its one hundred and fifty-second anniversary. It owns an island in the river, which, in the formation of the original union, was left as a joke out of the country, a principality in itself, and it is called the State in Schuykill. Every member has to don a peculiar costume and help prepare the dinner and brew the punch. Every applicant for membership must serve an apprenticeship at cooking before he is admitted. The Rabbit Club is another cooking organization, and there are a number more that combine fishing and rowing with the art of frying and broiling. There are dozens of men in the Philadelphia Club who, if the chef does not get up a souffle to suit them, can and often do go into the kitchen and cook it themselves. Large sums of money are spent for dinners, and the private dinners of some of the old banks and trust funds are exceedingly elaborate affairs.

A movement has just begun to have cooking taught in the Girls' Normal School, with a view to giving the teachers a knowledge of it that they may be able to make practical housekeepers of the rising generation of girls. The ladies at the head of this movement are Misses Pendleton, the sister of George H. Pendleton, and Miss Meredith, a sister of the late William M. Meredith.

Chickens two minutes after they have left the egg, will follow with their eyes the movement of crawling insects, and peck at them, judging distance and direction with almost infallible accuracy. They will instinctively appreciate sounds, readily running towards an invisible bird in a box when they hear her "call."

The curve is the one which gave

the name "Crescent" known as the old town,

quarter. It is the city by several feet.

the most valuable portion

is the

real estate in Jonas' way. It

that make the wicked

Wicked.

Orleans.

part of the Minneapolis

from the Crescent City,

a rich field for anti-

lover of pleasure. It

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do the others, who soon learn to watch him closely, and, strangest of all, to obey him even after they are unharmed, although "the leader" may not be one of the largest and strongest dogs in the team.—*St. Nicholas.*

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They like to hang on to the oak of experience and suck from the sturdiness of a conspicuous leader the virility lacking in their own composition. They learn that there are ways and means and devices by which unearned money can be obtained and spent. They are not so anxious about the ways and means and devices by which that spent money can subsequently be honestly obtained. They get the money. It may be by borrowing, possibly by a discounted bill of paper, per chance in anticipation of wages due or salary to come, they innocently thinking of their cap and coat and mittens and rusty boots, only, not at all of the necessity of meeting the obligation when it falls due.

Once in that current, the Lord help him, the devil won't. Once in the hands of the usurer, a man's fate is settled.—*Boston Herald.*

A Noble Guelph.

The chief of the Guelphs spent nearly all his military life, attired in fantastic, flaming dress gowns, selecting from among the 30 waxen *simulacra* of his own face, the wig, the eyebrows, the complexion of the day. Dyed, rouged, curled, and scented, the Duke of Brunswick went out at sunset in one of his famous chocolate-colored carriages; dined at some fashionable restaurant, and spent the evening at the little theatre where authors are soundly necessary vehicles for the exhibition of ankles. At home—if home his gorgeous folly could be called—he kept no kitchen. A cook was necessarily a poisoner in his eyes, and his milk was brought from suburban farms in a sealed silver can; and his body servant was compelled to drink and digest ere he himself touched it. He was, *d'ailleurs*, a modest man at glass and platter. He drank nothing but small beer, and his worst orgies were formidable feasts of frank and ice. He used to give a louis now and then in order to walk round the cells of the Cafe Tortoni and eat ices as he chose, dipping his own spoon here and there as fancy found him. He had always two or three *bonnebois* in his pockets for his personal use. He offered nothing to ladies; he never allowed his equerries, his oldest servants, to smoke in his presence. And this was his life, these his habits, during the "30 years of prosperity" ungrateful France owes her second Caesar. That Caesar disappointed his hopes a year after the plebeian that made him Emperor. The famous pact between the pretenders in London was found in Paris to be absolutely impracticable. And by degrees the successful Emperor "dropped" the Duke. He became a compromising friend, even for the empire. He was the laughing stock, almost the eyesore, of Paris. Surrounded by hireling scoundrels he lost all taste for the society of his equals. He shut himself up with his diamonds, fondling them foolishly like the misers of old romance. His diamonds and his lawsuits were the last joys of the last Guelph. He had lost all human sympathies. He had renounced friends, family, personal dignity. He would order his negro servant: "Draw your sword and cut through the canaille." He refused all communications from his daughter and her children, and in the most scandalous litigation of this century he contested for four years his grandchildren's right to a penny of his fortune. That fortune—the most useless that ever was in human hands—is to go to the Prince Imperial—so long as the empire should be prosperous. Directly after Sedan the will was shamelessly revoked, and the news of the revocation came to the Emperor during the last walk at Chislehurst from Camden-place to the station. And the end, at Geneva, was worthy the long, frivolous, foolish, unfortunate life. He afterwards became a loyal subject, and was made cashier of the empire, because as the great mogul remarked, "He knows that if he keeps his balance his head will not go off." It is one of those curious scraps of history that are often overheard.

A Scrap of History.

The remarkable swordsmanship of the Tartars is proverbial. Their favorite weapon is a long, curved scimitar, quite different from that of the Turks. It is made of the finest steel, richly alloyed with silver, and a sword becomes an heirloom in a family, and descends to the first born as long as the family exists. When the last representative of the race dies, his sword, which may have come down to him from a hundred generations, is broken and buried with him. The blades of the weapons, which are beaten out on an ox-yoke stone in the ancient mogul city of Tashkinty (the Holy Place), are very thin, and the wonderful feats performed with them are astonishing. Once when Robo, the cousin of the great mogul, was caught in a rebellion, he was beheaded, and his head was provided for the beheading, and the great mogul and his court assembled to see it.

For a second the keen Tartar blade flashed in the sunlight, and then descended upon the bare neck of Robo, who stood upright to receive the stroke. The sharp steel passed through the vertebrae, muscles and organs of the neck, but so swift was the blow and so keen the blade that the head did not fall, but kept its exact position and the wonderful draw of the executioner.

Twain was delighted. He stopped to chat a few moments with Phillips and Maginnis, and with that peculiar drawl for which he is noted, said: "I should like to know the etiquette of presidential visits. Spouse?" General Arthur got tired and wants to leave before the show is over, what am I to do?"

"You can say as that fellow out in Deadman's Gulch said to the audience," replied Maginnis, "Gentlemen, if you are dissatisfied with the show, don't shoot the performer, he's doing the best he can."

Twain seized his hat and left.

"A BAD WOMAN."—Now, the best thing you can do," said the Judge to an old negro who had applied for a divorce, "is to go home and be yourself."

"Yes, sah,"

"I do not see why you should not get along all right."

"Yes, sah."

"We all have to make sacrifices."

"Yes, sah, I hear them say, but mighty few men haft put up wid sich ex wife ex Ise got. I kin stan' de common run o' wimmen, but dat pusson, Judge, is rank pison. Wy, sah, if she wus asleep, an' wuster dream dat I was enjoyin' myself, she'd wake herself up an' set dat de enjoyment, was stopped right dar. She like ter die some time ergo. Wuz mighty in hope dat I wus gwine ter lose her, but when she foun' dat I wus pleased, blamed of she didn't turb over and git well. She's a bad 'oman, sah."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Twain seized his hat and left.

"A PHYSICIAN moved from an Eastern town to Kansas and hung out his shingle. One day a neighbor called on him and during the conversation inquired if he had ever opened an office in the East.

"Oh, yes, I had a very nice office, indeed,"

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MICHIGAN CROP REPORT, APRIL 1, 1885.

For this report returns have been received from 388 correspondents, representing 645 townships. Five hundred and ninety-five of these returns are from 406 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

At the beginning of winter the wheat plant was in a very satisfactory condition, and nothing has occurred during the winter to seriously injure it. From about the middle of January to the first of April the ground was well covered with snow. Very little, if any, wheat will be plowed up because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed. The reports of correspondents mailed to this department April 1, show that the condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties was 98%, and in the northern counties 102 per cent of condition April 1, 1884. At the time the reports were made probably not a field in the State was entirely bare of snow, and for this reason many of the correspondents made no answer to the questions relative to the condition of wheat.

A large number of special reports made since the snow melted off, and received by the 7th, 8th and 9th of the month, show the condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties to be 103, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. The present indications are clearly for a full average yield per acre. The present acreage as estimated in November is 1,454,658 acres, or about five per cent less than harvested in 1884.

Only 3 per cent of the acreage in clover is believed to be winter-killed, and the condition of that portion not winter killed is 99 per cent of condition one year ago. In condition horses are 98, cattle 96, sheep 94, and swine 96 per cent. The comparison being with stock in good, healthy, and thrifty condition. About seven-tenths of an average crop of apples is hoped for.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of March at 194 elevators and mills. Of these 177 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is thirty-seven per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 306,808, of which 114,965 bushels were marketed in the first tier of counties; 93,182 bushels in the second tier; 49,668 bushels in the third tier; 38,196 bushels in the fourth tier; and 13,727 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 31 elevators and mills, or 16 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the seven months, August, March, is 7,109,260. This is 28 per cent of the crop of 1884. In April, 1884, 34 per cent of the 1884 crop had been reported marketed.

The following summary is prepared from special statements of condition of wheat, dated April 5th, 6th and 7th:

R. C. REED.

Answer.—The symptoms as described are not sufficiently plain to enable us to diagnose the disease satisfactorily. There are a variety of diseases, opposite in their nature and termination, varying in their symptoms, character and intensity, all classed under one general head, "disease," by the non professional, a misnomer, not recognized in veterinary practice. Subscribers seeking professional advice would consult their own interest by first reading the directions headings this column of the FARMER, before making an examination of the sick animal, noting all symptoms, no matter how trifling they may appear, respiration, cough if any, appearance of the lining membrane of the eyelids, mouth and nose. The condition of the pulse is a very important diagnostic symptom in constitutional disturbance, but they can only be given correctly by an experienced hand. Having called a veterinary surgeon to see the animal we would be pleased to advise with him, if he will send us his diagnosis, and course of treatment by mail. No charge will be made for such consultation.

Thoroughpin with Lameness.

BELLEVUE, Mich., April 3, 1885.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

We have a four-year-old black mare that has a thoroughpin. Is there anything we can do to cure it? She has lame about two weeks. Did not notice it until she commenced to favor her leg. Answer through FARMER and oblige.

H. R. S.

Answer.—Thoroughpin, blood and bog spavin, are one and the same disease, but in different stages of development, caused by an over secretion of synovia, or joint oil, induced by injury, over-work, too early breaking, hereditary predisposition, also to accidental causes. The disease is seldom treated, except in very valuable animals, as the treatment requires much care and attention for several successive weeks to effect a cure. When lameness is present the application of the following blister we have found effective in such cases: Equal parts of cantharidines and mercurial ointments, mixed well together. Clip off the hair and apply with hand friction to the swollen parts. Dress in two days with lard or camomile. Repeat, if necessary, in about two weeks. In the absence of lameness, compresses properly applied and adjusted, kept constantly saturated with cold water for five or six weeks, have given very satisfactory results in the hands of the veterinary surgeon.

Allopathy of the Muscles of the Hips.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a Percheron mare coming six years old, which dropped a foal about four weeks since. Runs with colt in roomy box stall nights, and large yard daytime. Has done nicely since foaling, and in good condition. A few days since I noticed a shrinkage in the muscle on top left hip, and it is now about two and a half inches off. Please give me your opinion. It is perfect.

Answer.—The trouble in your mare is probably atrophy of the muscles of the hip, which may arise from general disease, or local difficulty, as injury to the muscles, nerves or bony structure, or possibly from fracture of the hip bone. We have known such cases where the animal never took a lame step, the bone uniting firmly (as proven by examination of the part after the death of the animal), leaving the marrow in the condition commonly known as hopped. Treatment: Apply the following: Take ten ounces oil of turpentine; four ounces tincture of opium, rub in the tincture two ounces of gum camphor until thoroughly dissolved, then put all together in a pint bottle and shake well before using. Apply twice a day, well rubbed in. Your druggist will prepare it for you.

Wheat is all right at present, but may suffer by freezing and thawing late in the season. It has not looked as well for the last three years it does now.

Joseph County.—From present appearances wheat would be considered about 105 per cent as compared with average yield. The freezing nights of late have had no particular effect on the plant, and all appearances were almost assured of a good crop.

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Shawassee County.—Wheat as a general thing is looking better than the average year in this township. The top layer of soil is yellow. The freezing nights of late have had no particular effect on the plant, and all appearances were almost assured of a good crop.

Wheat is all right at present, but may suffer by freezing and thawing late in the season. It has not looked as well for the last three years it does now.

Joseph County.—From present appearances wheat would be considered about 105 per cent as compared with average yield. A warm rain, or a few days of warm weather may make a material change in the prospects for a crop.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, April 14, 1885.

Flowers.—Receipts for the past week, 1,916 bushels. The flour market is very active, and the stimulus of higher prices for wheat values have advanced sharply, and closed very firm at the advance. Quotations were as follows:

Michigan white wheat choice..... \$4 10 75
Michigan white wheat roller process..... 5 00 85
Michigan white wheat, patent..... 5 50 75
Minnesota, bakers..... 5 50 85
Oats, 100 lbs..... 3 50 75
Rye..... 4 15 64

Wheat.—The market yesterday opened strong against the advance of the Russian troops, declined about noon under a weak feeling among dealers, then suddenly advanced sharply under advice from other markets, closing very firm at the advance for a year. Closing quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 03 50; No. 2 red \$1 01. In futures No. 1 white for April delivery sold at \$1 03 50; May at \$1 03 50, and June at \$1 04 50. No. 2 red for May delivery sold at \$1 01 50, and June at \$1 01 45.

Corn.—Active, firm and higher. Sales were made at 49¢40c for No. 3, and 49¢ for new mixed.

Oats.—Firm and higher. No. 2 white sold at 40¢c, No. 2 mixed at 40c, and light mixed quoted at 40¢c.

Barley.—In fair demand. Choice State sample would command \$3 00 40c per cent, and fair sample \$2 00 50c. Fancy samples would be \$2 00 50c.

Flour.—Good to choice. \$1 00 50c per sack.

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Oats, 100 lbs..... 3 50 75
Rye..... 4 15 64

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